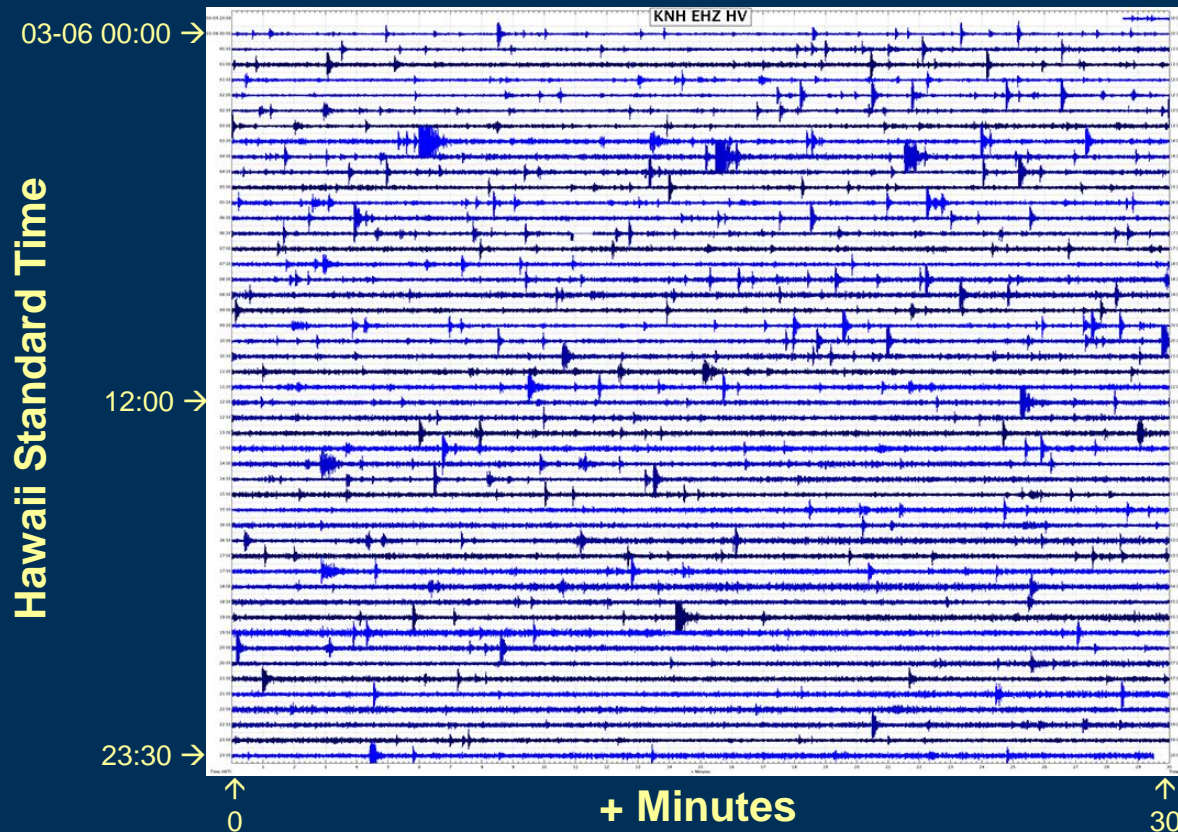


Earthquakes in Hawaii:

What you need to know

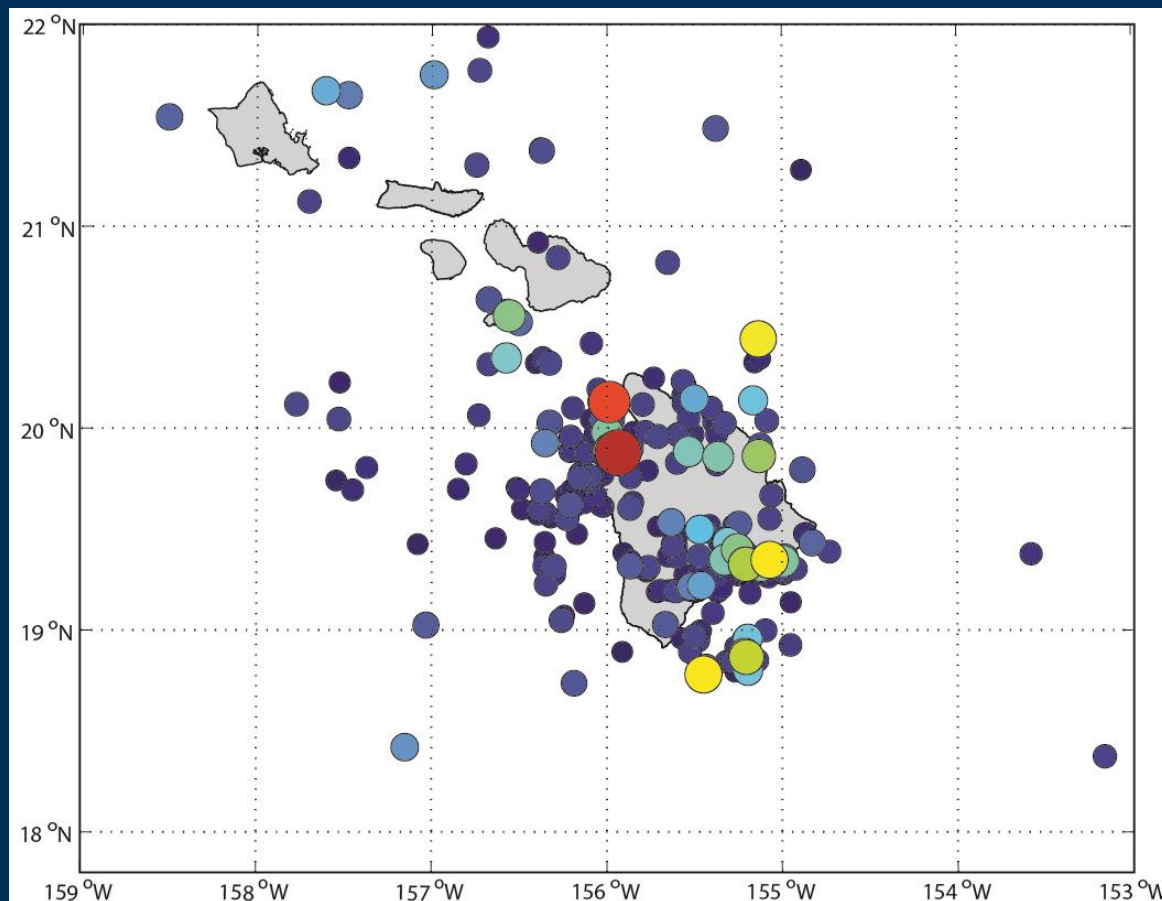
The State of Hawaii experiences thousands of earthquakes every year.

Most of these earthquakes are closely related to volcanic processes in Hawaii, and are so small they can be detected only by seismometers.



More than 500 earthquakes were recorded by a nearby seismometer during the Kamoamo fissure eruption along Kīlauea's East Rift Zone on March 6, 2011.

Many earthquakes are strong enough to be felt on one or more islands.



Locations of the 414 magnitude-3.0 and stronger earthquakes that were recorded during the past decade (2003–2012).

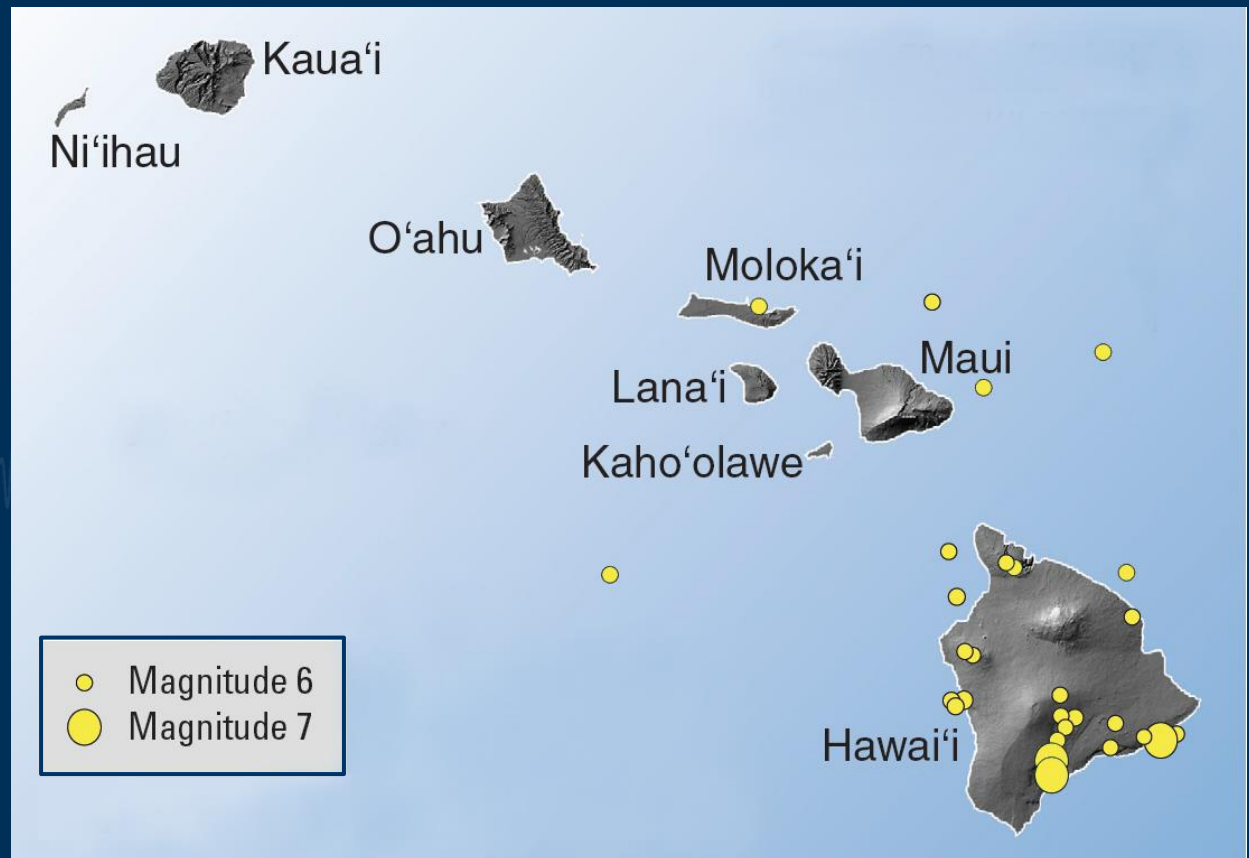
Color and size of dots reflect earthquake magnitude:



Source: USGS Hawaiian Volcano Observatory

Some earthquakes are large enough to cause damage and impact residents across the State of Hawaii.

Since 1868, more than 30 magnitude-6.0 or greater earthquakes have rattled the islands.



**Two ways to measure or describe
earthquakes:**

Magnitude and **Intensity**

Magnitude

Measures the maximum ground motion recorded by a seismometer.

The amount of seismic energy released during an earthquake is related to its magnitude.

A unit increase in magnitude corresponds to a ~ 30-fold increase in released energy.

Compared to a **M-3.0** earthquake...

- a **M-4.0** earthquake releases ~ 30 times more energy!
- a **M-5.0** earthquake releases ~ 1,000 times more energy!!
- a **M-6.0** earthquake releases ~ 30,000 times more energy!!!
- a **M-7.0** earthquake releases ~ 1,000,000 times more energy!!!!

Intensity

Describes what people experience during an earthquake—the effects of shaking on structures and the extent of damage.

Intensity values (Roman numerals) are assigned using the **Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale:**

INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X-XII
SHAKING	Not Felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
DAMAGE	None	None	None	Very Light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/ Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy

Maximum intensity values are often highest near an earthquake epicenter and decrease with distance from the source.

What you experience (intensity) depends on your location relative to the epicenter.

Comparison of maximum intensity and magnitude:

Typical Maximum Intensity	Description of Shaking and Damage	Magnitude
I	Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.	1.0 – 3.0
II	Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings.	3.0 – 3.9
III	Noticeably felt by persons indoors, especially on upper floors. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Parked cars may rock slightly. Vibrations similar to passing truck.	
IV	Felt indoors by many, outdoors by a few. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like truck striking building. Parked cars visibly rock.	4.0 – 4.9
V	Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.	
VI	Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.	5.0 – 5.9
VII	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken. Noticed by drivers in moving cars.	
VIII	Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned.	6.0 – 6.9
IX	Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.	
X	Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.	7.0 and higher
XI	Few, if any (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Rails bent greatly.	
XII	Damage total. Lines of sight and level are distorted. Objects thrown into the air.	

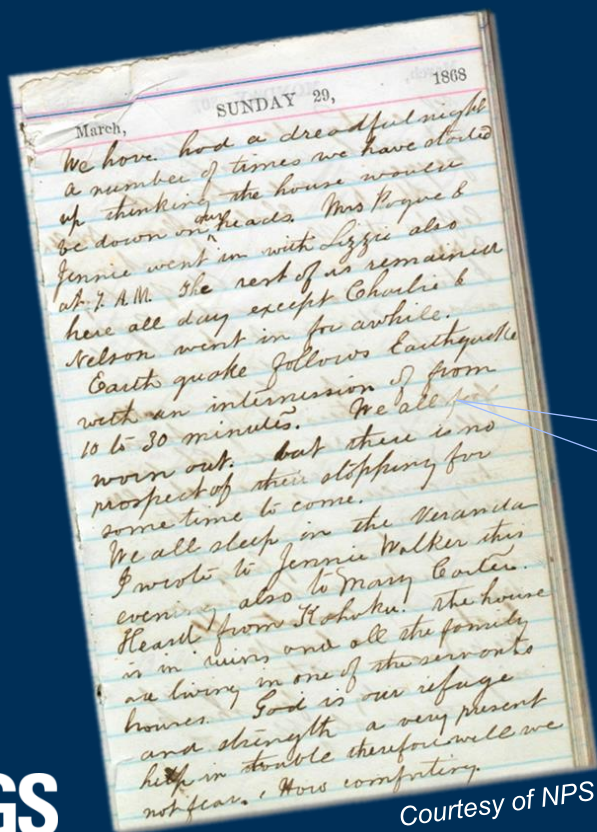


Hawaii's most destructive earthquakes since 1868

1868 April 2

Magnitude: Estimated at 7.9 (pre-dates the development of magnitude scales)

Location: Ka'ū District, Island of Hawai'i



Strong foreshocks—including a magnitude-7.0 earthquake on March 28—and thousands of aftershocks shook the island for days.

“A dreadful night....
Earthquake follows earthquake
.... We're all worn out.”

Diary of Annie Brown Spencer,
Ka'ū, Hawai'i, March 29, 1868.

The April 2, 1868, earthquake was the largest in Hawaii's recorded history—equivalent in size to the 1906 San Francisco earthquake in California.

Wai'ōhinu church in Ka'ū, Hawai'i, destroyed by the 1868 earthquake.

Photo by H.L. Chase, courtesy of the Hawaiian Historical Society.



Shaking: Extremely violent in south Hawai'i (Maximum Intensity **XII**)

Extent: Felt throughout the State of Hawaii

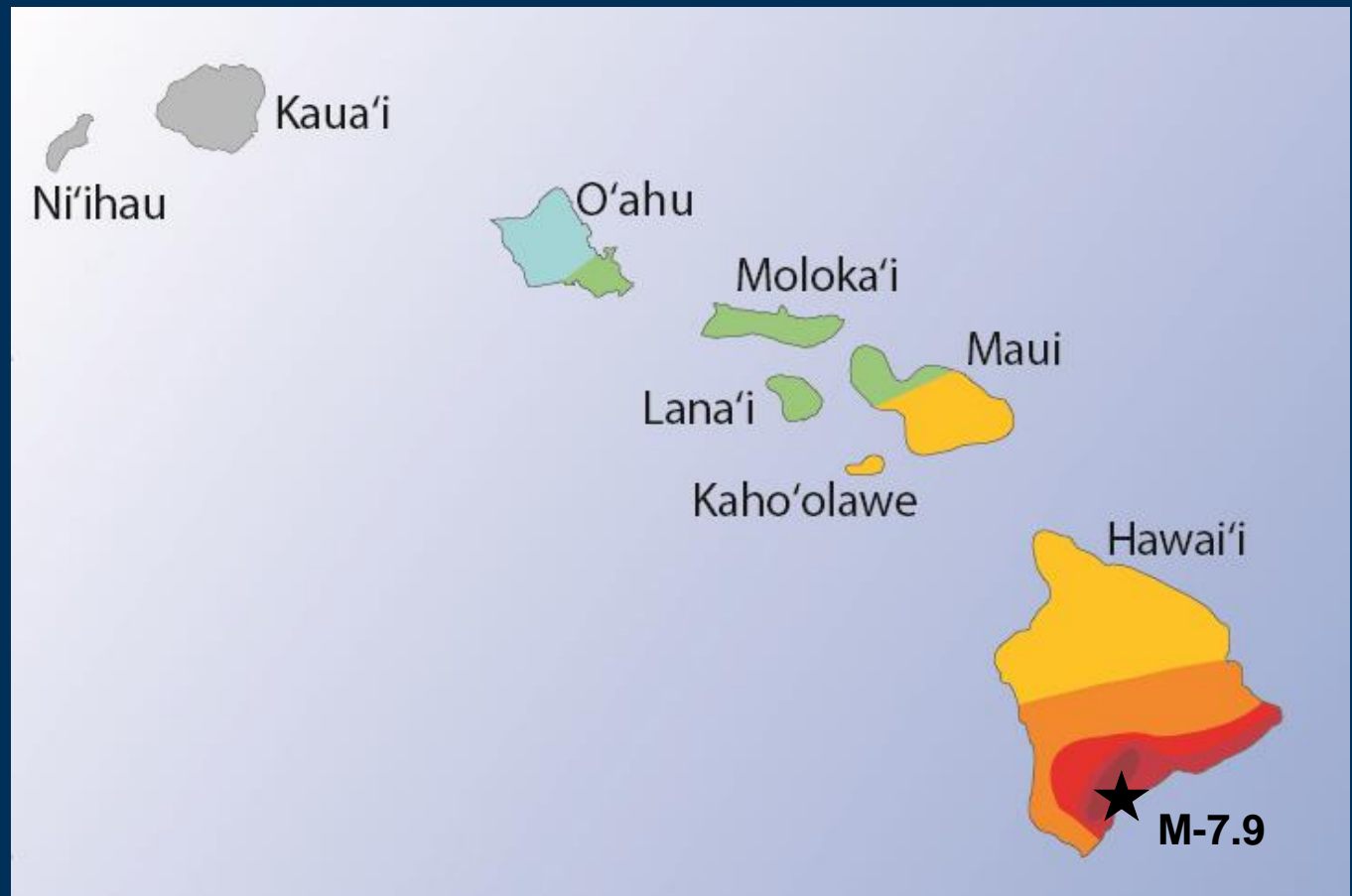
Damage: Very heavy along Hawai'i's south coast; moderate in Maui County



↑ *This shaking and damage can be depicted on an earthquake intensity map.*

Earthquake Intensity Map — April 2, 1868

Using the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale, colors on the map reflect the shaking and damage experienced by residents throughout the islands during the 1868 earthquake.



INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+
SHAKING	Not Felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
DAMAGE	None	None	None	Very Light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy

Modified from: USGS Bulletin 2006 (<http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/b2006>)

The April 2, 1868, earthquake...

- ◆ destroyed houses, toppled stone walls, opened ground cracks, and threw people off their feet.
- ◆ killed at least 77 people.
- ◆ generated a **tsunami**. A wave up to 18 m (60 ft) high along the Ka'ū-Puna coast resulted in 46 deaths.
- ◆ triggered multiple **landslides**, including one in Ka'ū's Wood Valley, where 31 people died.
- ◆ induced short-lived **eruptions** on Kīlauea and Mauna Loa.



THE FALLING MOUNTAIN.

Source: Titus Coan,
Scribner's Monthly, 1871

If this earthquake occurred today,
damages could cost as much as:

\$ 500 million

Source: PDC's Hawaii HAZUS Atlas
<http://apps.pdc.org/hha/html/hzssummary.jsp>

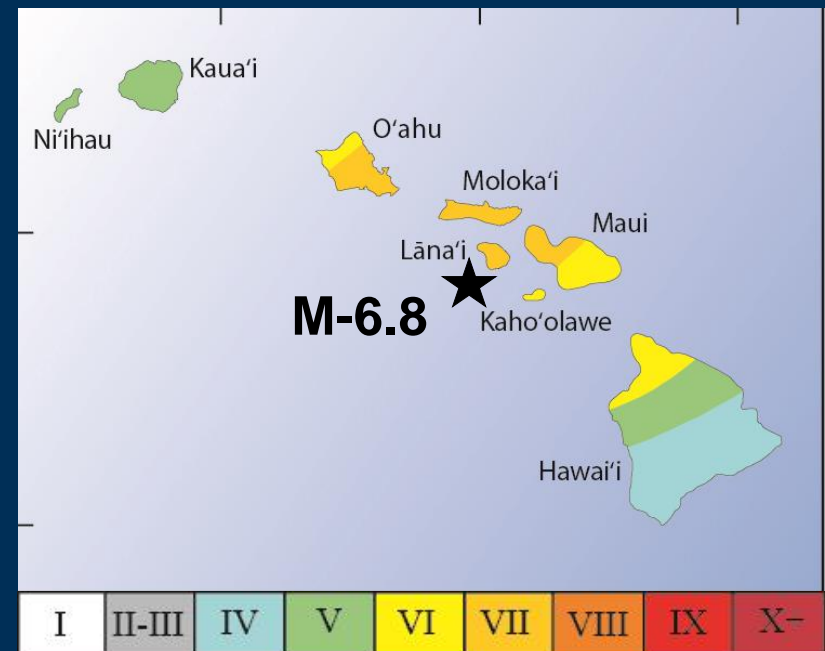
1871 February 19

Shaking: Very strong from East Maui to O'ahu

Extent: Felt throughout the State

Damage: Extensive in Maui County—some houses uninhabitable, stone walls and fences down, ground cracked open, rockfalls and landslides blocked roads and trails.

Moderate damage on O'ahu and minor damage on Hawai'i.



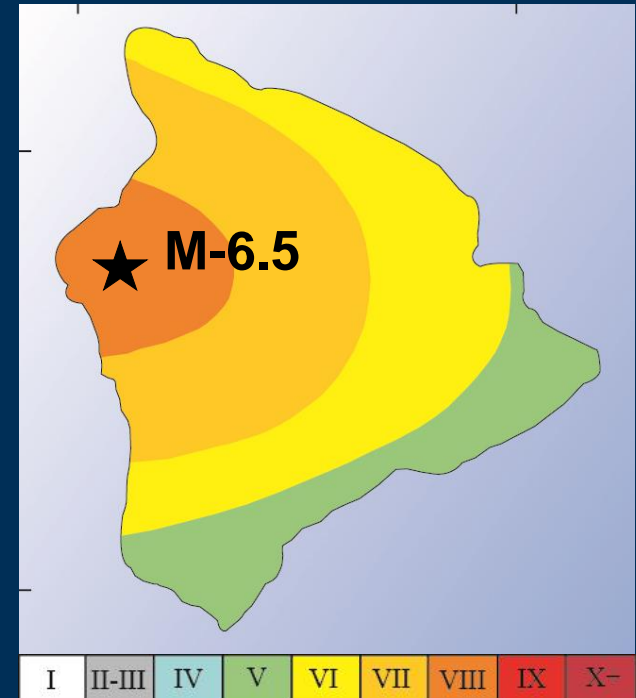
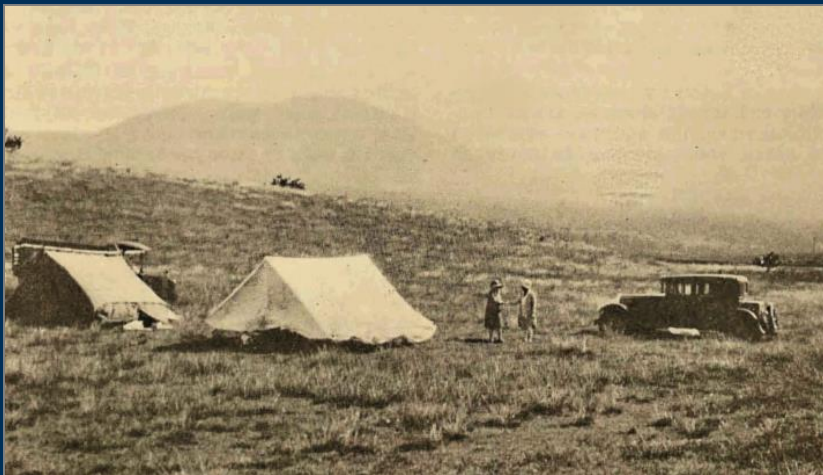
*Modified from: USGS Bulletin 2006
(<http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/b2006>)*

1929 October 5

Shaking: Severe on Hualālai

Extent: Felt as far away as O'ahu

Damage: Heavy in West Hawai'i—houses, water tanks, stone walls fences, and roadways damaged, some beyond repair.



Modified from: USGS Bulletin 2006
(<http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/b2006>)

More than 6,200 foreshocks and aftershocks rattled the Hualālai area—including a M-6.2 earthquake on September 25. Fearing that their homes would collapse, some ranch residents camped out near Pu'uwa'awa'a in West Hawai'i. *USGS photo.*

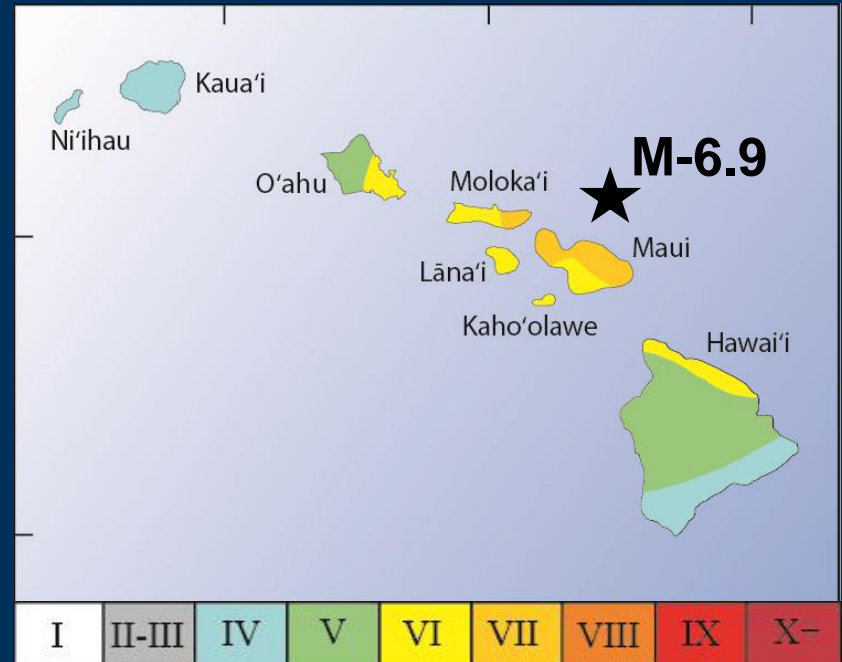
1938 January 22

Shaking: Severe on Maui

Extent: Felt throughout the State

Damage: Heavy on north coast of Maui—oil pipelines and water tanks burst, landslides blocked roads, stone walls collapsed, and ground cracks ruined roads.

Minor damage from north Hawai'i to Kaua'i.



Modified from: USGS Bulletin 2006
(<http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/b2006>)

1951 August 21

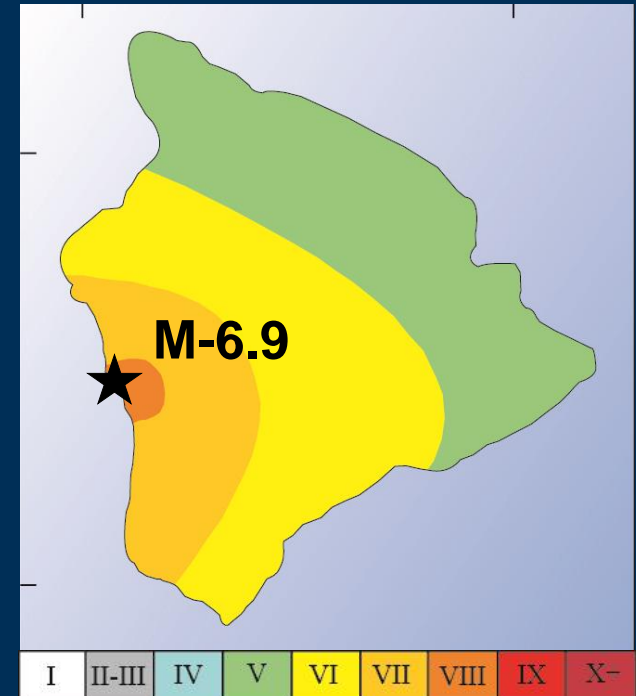
Shaking: Severe in West Hawai'i

Extent: Distinctly felt as far away as O'ahu

Damage: Roads badly cracked and blocked by rock slides, electric and telephone service disrupted, and ~200 water tanks collapsed in central Kona District. Generated a small local tsunami, but no significant wave damage.



Collapsed water tank at Hōnaunau School in South Kona, Hawai'i. USGS photo.



Modified from: USGS Bulletin 2006
(<http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/b2006>)

1973 April 26

Shaking: Severe in north Hawai'i

Extent: Felt on all islands

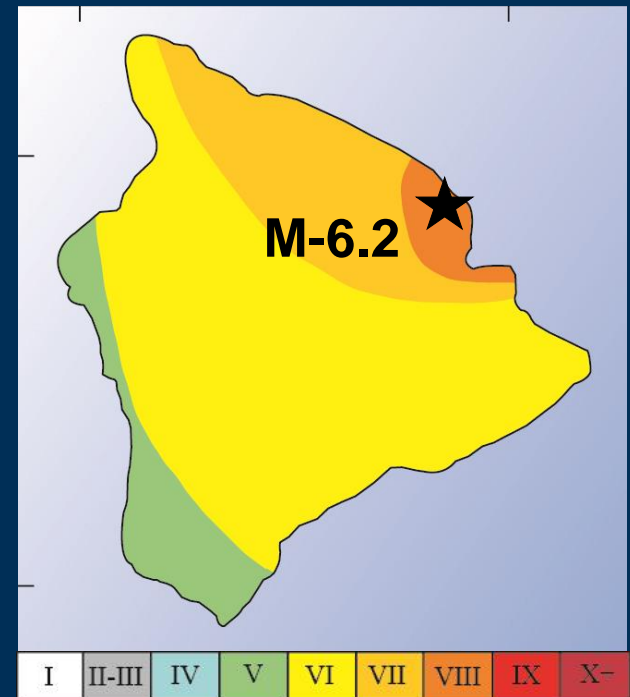
Damage: Estimated at \$5.75 million.
East Hawai'i declared a disaster area—
water and electric service disrupted;

rockslides blocked
roads; homes
and businesses
damaged.

Injuries: At least
11 people injured in
Hilo and Waimea.



*Coastal damage on the Island of Hawai'i.
Photo by Larry Kadooka, Hawai'i Tribune-Herald.*



*Modified from: USGS Bulletin 2006
(<http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/b2006>)*

1975 November 29

Shaking: Severe in Puna District

Extent: Felt across the State

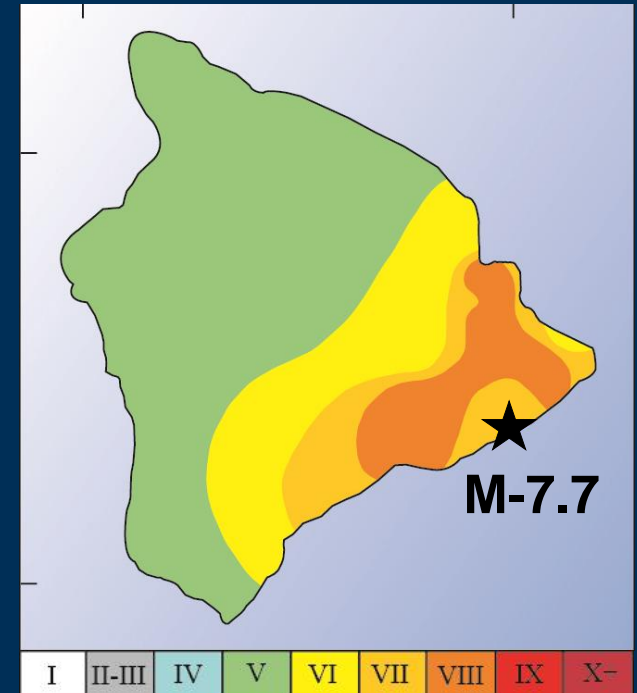
Damage: \$4.1 million *(including tsunami damage)*.
Massive ground cracking and landslides
damaged roads. Homes shifted off foundations.
Structural and equipment damage at businesses.



*Impact on Hilo, Hawai'i, supermarket.
Photo by Larry Kadooka, Hawai'i Tribune Herald.*



*Chain of Craters Road, Hawai'i
Volcanoes National Park. USGS photo.*



*Modified from: USGS Bulletin 2006
(<http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/b2006>)*

If this earthquake occurred today,
damages could cost as much as:

\$ 500 million

The November 29, 1975, earthquake generated a devastating **tsunami**.

At Halapē, two campers died and 19 others were injured when the tsunami swept over them.

The coastline subsided by as much as 3.5 m (11 ft) during the earthquake, submerging Halapē's coconut grove in seawater.



Red pack marks the extent of the tsunami inundation at Halapē. USGS photo.



The tsunami—with waves up to 14.6 m (48 ft) high—caused extensive damage on the Island of Hawai'i's south coast.

A Punalu`u house demolished by the 1975 tsunami. Photo by David Shapiro, Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

1983 November 16

Shaking: Violent in Volcano area

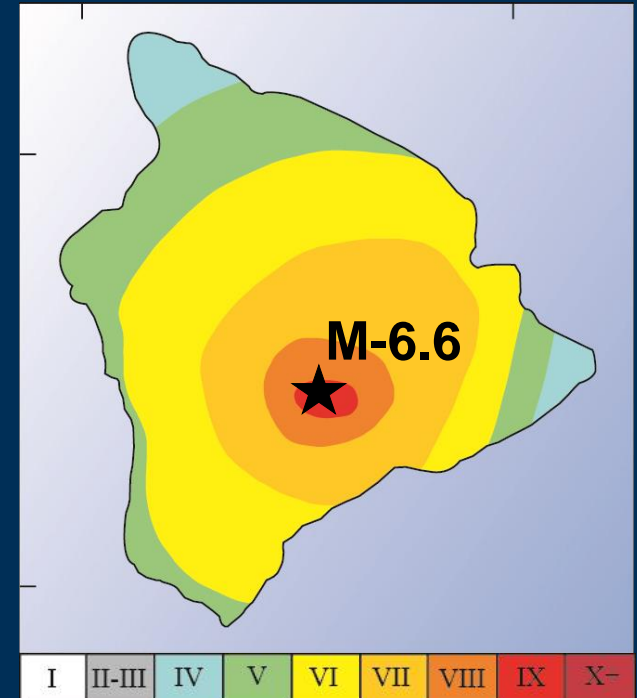
Extent: Felt as far away as Kauai

Damage: Estimated at \$7 million in 1983. Houses moved off foundations, roads heavily cracked and temporarily closed, water tanks and chimneys collapsed, landslides and severe ground failures occurred in many areas.



Injuries: At least 6 people injured.

Damage in the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory library. USGS photo.



Modified from USGS Bulletin 2006
(<http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/b2006>)

If this earthquake occurred today,
damages could cost as much as:

\$ 200 million

1989 June 25

Shaking: Strong in southeast Puna District

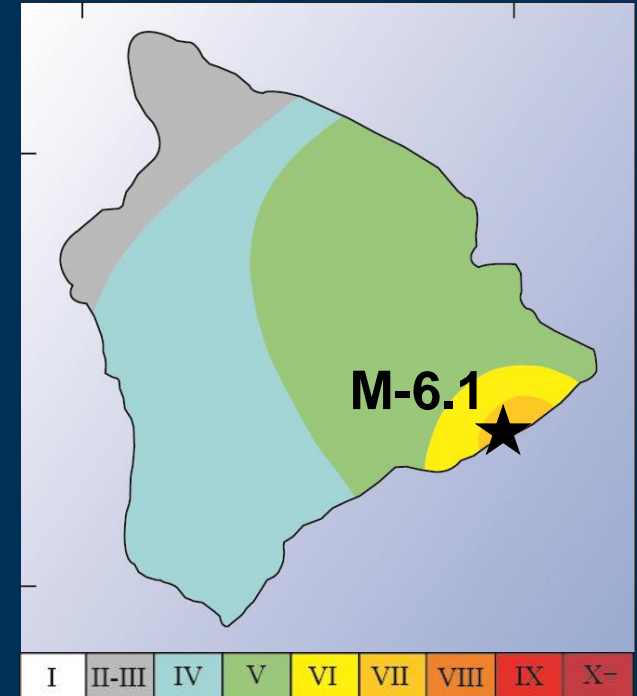
Extent: Felt as far away as O'ahu

Damage: Estimated at \$1 million in 1989.
Several homes collapsed; many others suffered significant structural damage.

Generated a small local tsunami,
but no wave damage was reported.



Collapsed home in Kalapana, Hawai'i. USGS photo.



Modified from: USGS Bulletin 2006
(<http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/b2006>)

If this earthquake occurred today,
damages could cost as much as:

\$ 300 million

2006 October 15

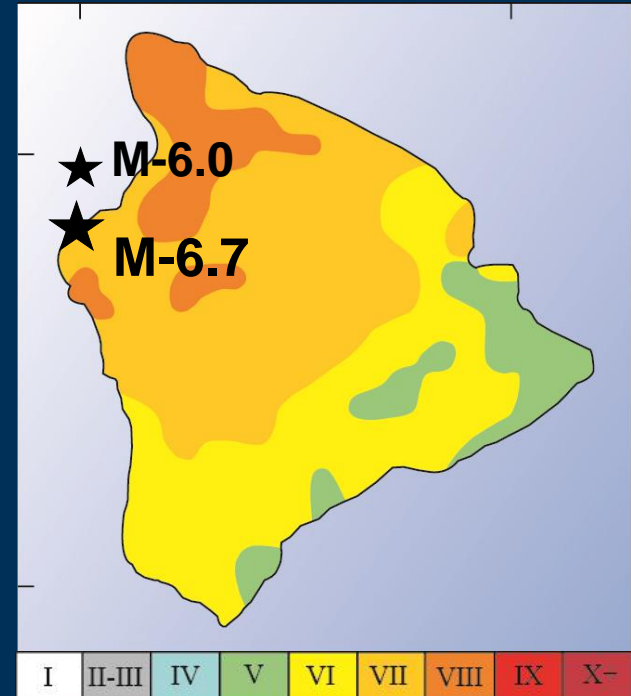
Shaking: Strong to severe in North Kona and Kohala Districts

Extent: Felt throughout the State

Damage: Heavy damage to Kawaihae harbor, homes, hotels, roads, and bridges; extended power outage on O'ahu; landslides blocked roads.



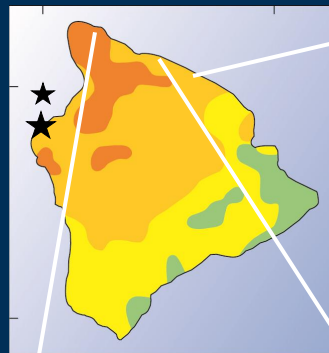
A massive rockslide diverted the course of Honokāne Nui Stream in northeast Hawai'i. USGS photo.



Minutes after the M-6.7 Kīholo Bay earthquake, a M-6.0 earthquake struck offshore of Māhukona, Hawai'i.



Examples of damage on the Island of Hawai'i caused by the 2006 Kīholo Bay and Māhukona earthquakes. *USGS photos.*



Highway 19, southeast of Kawāili Bridge.



Kalāhikiola Congregational Church, Kapa'au.



Honoka'a High School.



Bottom line...

**Hawaii has a long history
of destructive earthquakes.**

Hawaii's large earthquakes are
equivalent in size to the strong
earthquakes that occur along
California's San Andreas fault.

For example:

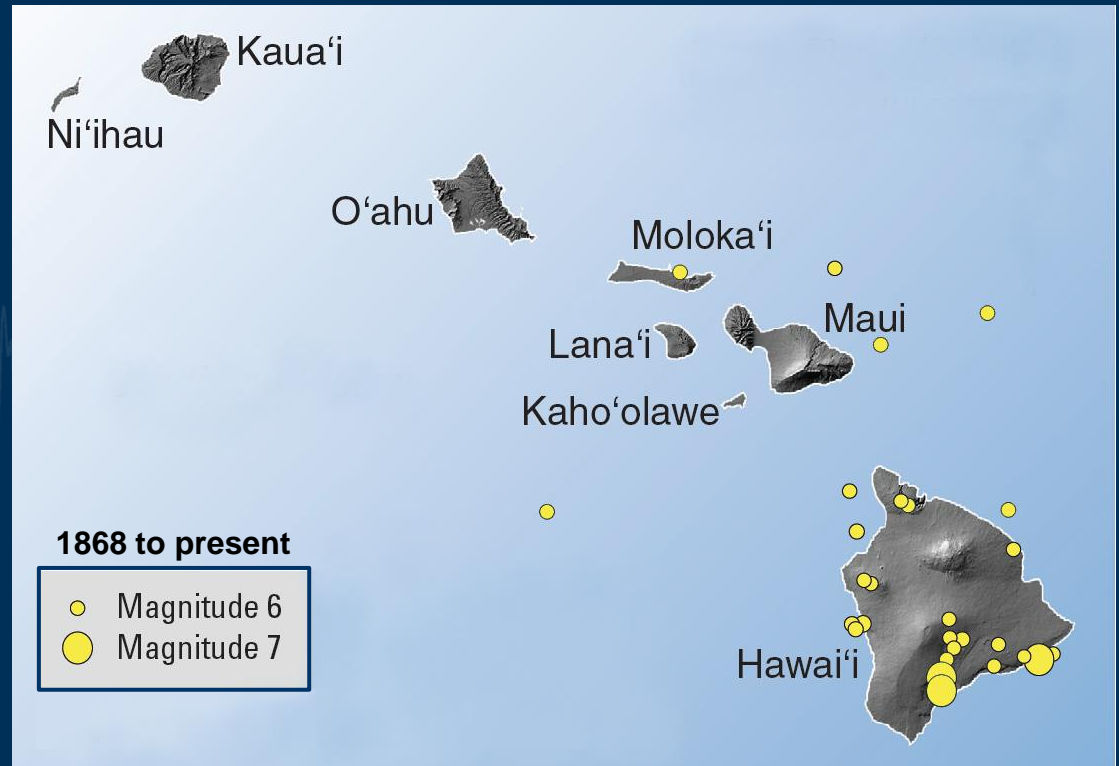
1906 San Francisco (M-7.9)

1989 Loma Prieta (M-6.9)

1994 Northridge (M-6.7)

Remember...

Large earthquakes can impact the entire
State of Hawaii.

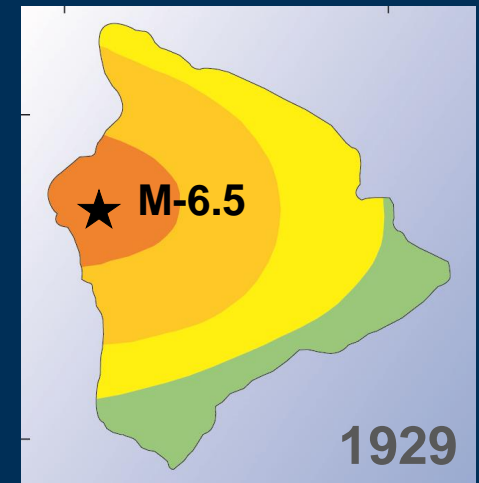
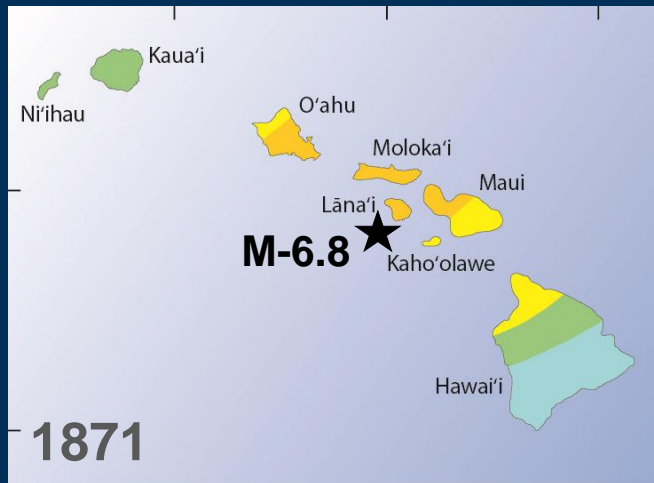
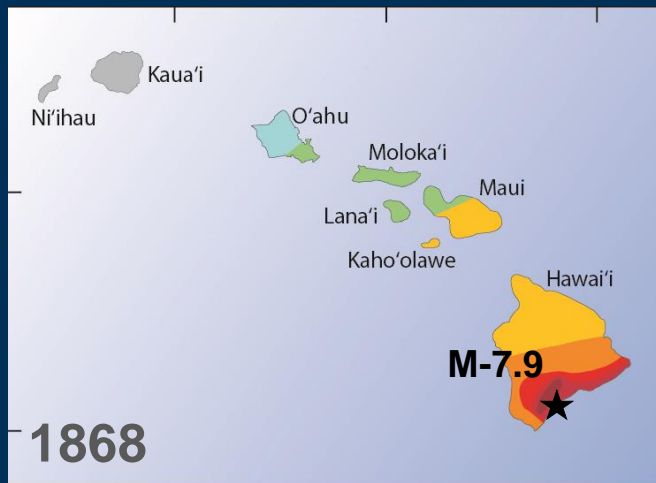


The probability of a destructive
magnitude-6.5 or higher earthquake
striking the Hawaiian islands:

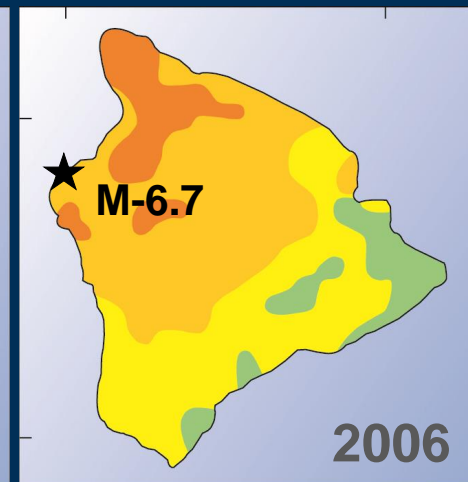
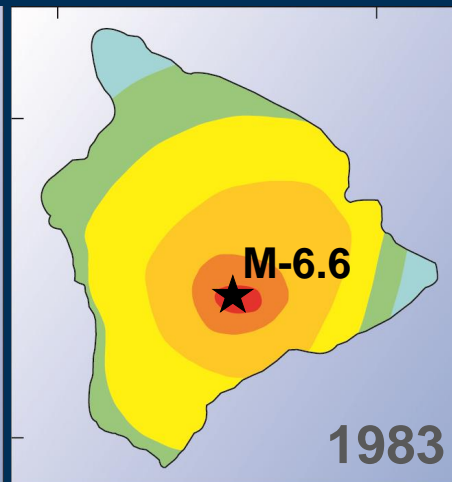
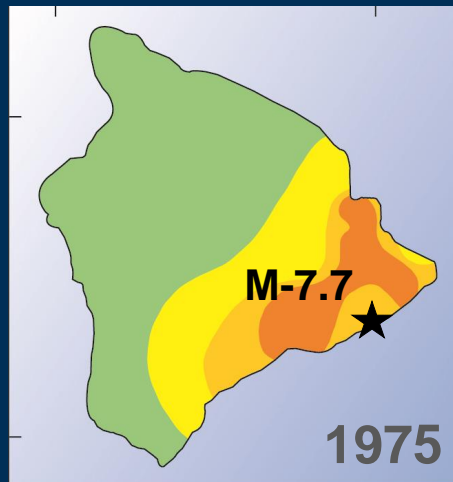
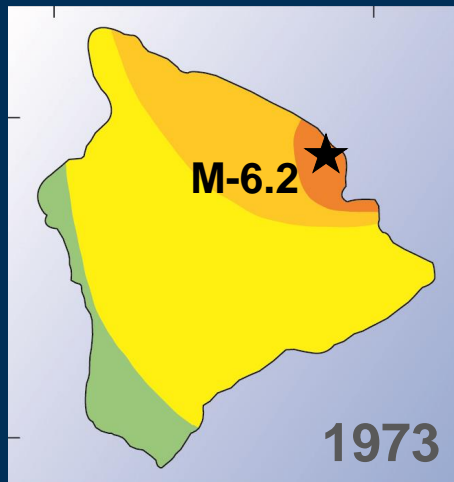
... in the next **10** years is 50%.

... in the next **20** years is 75%.

... in the next **50** years is 97%.



So... It's not **IF** a destructive earthquake will strike Hawaii, but **WHEN** the next one will happen.



**Do you know
how to protect yourself
during Hawaii's next
big earthquake?**

To reduce injury (or worse) during an earthquake, take these actions:



Source: <http://www.shakeout.org/hawaii/dropcoverholdon/>

If you're inside a building, stay there, *and ...*

DROP to the floor (before
the earthquake drops you)!

Take **COVER** under a sturdy
table or desk!

HOLD ON to your shelter—and
move with it until the shaking stops!



Photo: Humboldt State University
(<http://humboldt.edu/shakyground/>)

If you're at or near the beach...

Drop! Cover! Hold on!
until the strong shaking stops.



Then...

quickly walk to higher ground—or inland—until you are at least 30 m (100 ft) above sea level, or beyond the marked tsunami hazard zone. Avoid steep cliffs and watch for falling rocks.

Strong earthquakes in Hawaii have generated **deadly tsunami**, so moving to higher ground after the next “big one” could save your life.



Practice makes perfect!

You are encouraged to practice

Drop! Cover! Hold on!

during...



October 17, 2013, at 10:17 a.m. (HST)



ShakeOut began in California in 2008.

This earthquake drill is now global, with millions of people from around the world participating each year.

Hawaii will join **ShakeOut** for the first time in 2013. Details are posted on the Great Hawaii ShakeOut website:

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Great Hawaii ShakeOut website. At the top is a navigation bar with links: Home, Other ShakeOuts, Other Languages, Contact Us, Search, and Login. Below this is a large banner image of a Hawaiian coastline with the text 'The Great Hawaii ShakeOut'. A secondary navigation bar contains links: Register Here, Why Participate?, Who is Participating?, How to Participate, Resources, News & Events, and Partners & Sponsors. The main content area is divided into several sections: 'GET READY TO SHAKEOUT!' with text about the 2013 drill and a photo of a person under a table; 'LEARN THE LATEST' with links for participation info, who is participating, resources, and frequently asked questions; 'PLAN YOUR DRILL' with a category selector and links to ShakeOut Shop and guides; 'CHECK THE STATS' showing 'Over 8,000 Participants and Counting!'; and 'PLAY AND SHARE' with a 'PLAY BEAT THE QUAKE' game and a 'QUAKE QUIZ'. A status bar in the middle indicates 'Over 8,000 participants registered', '10:17 a.m. on October 17, 2013', and '1 month, 2 days until ShakeOut'. The footer features logos for USGS, FEMA, American Red Cross, and other partners.

www.shakeout.org/hawaii

ShakeOut Resources

Information on how to participate in **ShakeOut** and what to do during an earthquake is available online, including ...

“Recommended Earthquake Safety Actions in Hawaii”

<http://shakeout.org/hawaii/resources/>



Summary:

- ✓ Large, destructive earthquakes have impacted the State of Hawaii in the past—and will do so in the future.
- ✓ You must know how to protect yourself during an earthquake.
- ✓ Practice **Drop! Cover! Hold on!** so that you can react quickly during the next earthquake.
- ✓ The **Great Hawaii ShakeOut** is a good time to practice.

Please

Join Us

for the Largest
Earthquake Drill
in Hawaiian History.



October 17, 10:17 a.m.

The Great
Hawaii
**Shake
Out**TM



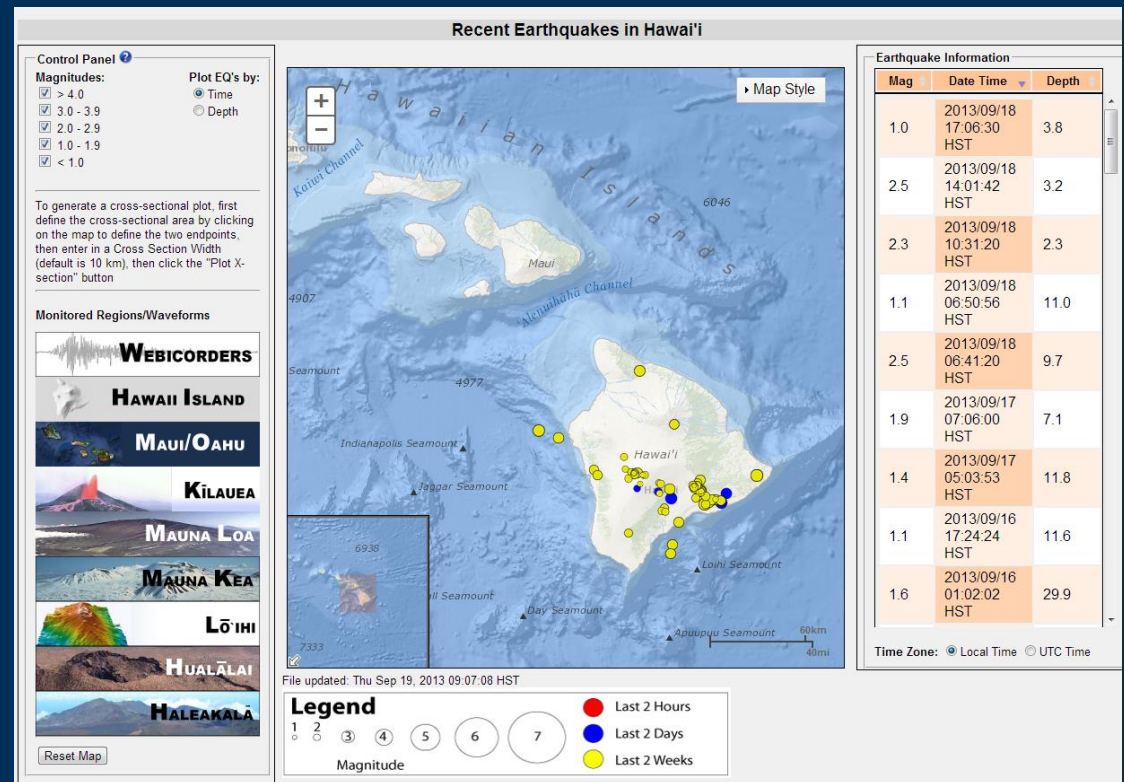
Register at www.ShakeOut.org/hawaii

Resources for more information about earthquakes in Hawaii

Recent Earthquakes in Hawaii

The **USGS Hawaiian Volcano Observatory** monitors earthquakes across the State of Hawaii.

Information and real-time data about recent events are posted on the HVO website:



<http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/seismic/volcweb/earthquakes/>

Online resources:

Hawaiian Volcano Observatory (HVO) Website

<http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/>

Information about Hawaiian volcanoes and earthquakes, photographs and videos, “Volcano Watch” articles, news releases, and more. Earthquake pages include:

Earthquakes

<http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/earthquakes/>

Info on destructive earthquakes, seismicity, hazards, instrumentation, etc.

Recent Earthquakes in Hawai‘i

<http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/seismic/volcweb/earthquakes>

Real-time data on current earthquakes.

November 29, 1975, Kalapana Earthquake

<http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/earthquakes/destruct/1975Nov29/>

Description of this magnitude-7.7 earthquake.

Pacific Tsunami Warning Center

<http://ptwc.weather.gov/>

Earthquake data and tsunami warning information.

“Earthquakes in Hawai‘i—An Underappreciated but Serious Hazard”

<http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2011/3013/>

A USGS Fact Sheet about earthquake hazards and seismic monitoring in Hawaii.

“Selected Images of the Effects of the October 15, 2006, Kīholo Bay-Māhukona, Hawai‘i, Earthquakes and Recovery Efforts” <http://pubs.usgs.gov/ds/506/>

Almost 600 images from 36 sites on the Island of Hawai‘i, where damage was the most concentrated by the 2006 earthquakes.



“The Story of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory—A Remarkable First 100 Years of Tracking Eruptions and Earthquakes”

<http://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/135/>

The story of HVO's founding in 1912, advances in monitoring tools and techniques, significant discoveries over the past century, and notable earthquakes and eruptions during HVO's first 100 years.



“Volcano Watch” articles about some of Hawaii’s most destructive earthquakes:

The Great Ka‘ū Earthquake of 1868

http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/volcanowatch/archive/1994/94_04_01.html

"Seismic crisis" in 1929 includes magnitude-6 earthquakes beneath Hualālai

<http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/volcanowatch/view.php?id=192>

Keep Maui's 1938 earthquake in mind

http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/volcanowatch/archive/1999/99_04_08.html

The 1951 Kealakekua Earthquake

http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/volcanowatch/archive/1994/94_08_21.html

The 28th anniversary of a very damaging (1973 Honomū) earthquake

http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/volcanowatch/archive/2001/01_04_26.html

30th earthquake and accelerogram anniversary (of the 1973 Honomū earthquake)

http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/volcanowatch/archive/2003/03_04_24.html

The Kalapana earthquake of 1975

http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/volcanowatch/archive/1995/95_11_24.html

Aftershocks continue six months after the (2006) Kīholo Bay Earthquake

http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/volcanowatch/archive/2007/07_04_19.html

Progress in the year following the (2006) Kīholo Bay earthquake

http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/volcanowatch/archive/2007/07_09_27.html

Continued rumblings of the 2006 Kīholo Bay Earthquake

http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/volcanowatch/archive/2008/08_12_24.html



USGS Earthquake Hazards Program

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/>

Information about earthquakes around the world, including historic events in specific states.

Hawaii Earthquake Information

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/states/?region=Hawaii>

Frequently Asked Questions about Earthquakes

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/faq/>

USGS Earthquake Notification Service

<https://sslearthquake.usgs.gov/ens/>

Sign up for a free service that sends you automated notifications when earthquakes happen.

Did You Feel It?

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/dyfi/>

Feel an earthquake? Report what you experienced with a few clicks of your computer mouse.

More info: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2005/3016/>



October 17, 10:17 a.m.

The Great
Hawaii
**Shake
Out**TM

www.shakeout.org/hawaii